

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 23, 1837.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a term less than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a non-suscription.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit the Subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgement of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

6. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, and the first insertion will be free; but, where an advertisement is twice, 50cts will be charged for one insertion.

7. The year, will be from the above.

8. Letters addressed to the Editor, in cases by post.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

MONTAGUE'S BALM; &c
AN INDIAN CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. S. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harassing of all aches, (tooth-ache). When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and removes that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivaled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

BOON'S ANTI-DYSEPTIC

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fevers, Melancholy, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is decidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge of America, that has unstrung the nerves and prostrated the most vigorous in our land—They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue, Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Drowsiness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure comfortable sleep at night. If taken with calomel, they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE, \$1.25 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

FOR THE
AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, \$2 per Bottle.

MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmodic Tincture,

or

MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhoea, in all of its various forms, Dysentery, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After-Birth of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Doctor's Commodity, in that it is the very best preparation for the removal of the child, that has yet been introduced, over the continent of the Western Hemisphere.

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FROM TEXAS.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 18, 1837.

The last arrivals from Texas by the Williams and Frances, are of some interest, as showing the extraordinary advances making in that Republic—the wonderful emigration going on from all parts of the U. S.—the bustle in the many new towns that are springing up amidst the woods and prairies—the continual arrival of vessels from different parts of the Union, and especially of the splendid steamboats New Orleans and Constitution, from New Orleans, with 250 passengers—a National Congress preparing further to legislate for the best organization of the various branches of internal administration and improvement—and finally, a meeting of the ministers of the Gospel, endeavoring to maintain in that new country, the purity of the Christian name, and the honor and the dignity of the ministerial office; these are some of the items I have gathered from the last papers and private letters received. The Texas Telegraph of the 18th ultimo, published an extract of Santa Anna's Manifesto, of which I gave a copy to Col. Wharton, previous to his departure for Texas. By this time it must have appeared in your paper.

On the 15th ultimo, the Senate of Texas passed a resolution authorizing the President to send an agent to the Court of Great Britain, to solicit a recognition of the independence of the infant Republic, as a separate nation, and to make treaties of peace, amity and commerce; 9500 dollars were voted for the salary and outfit of said agent. I have anticipated this resolution in my communications to you, and now I have further to observe, that the present policy of the Texan government is decidedly opposed to the incorporation of that country with the United States, and that a determination was shown to the British agent, Mr. Crawford, to constitute Texas an independent nation—a policy which it is generally expected will meet with the approbation and countenance of the British government, and the sympathy of all Englishmen, the more so, as it will be the most effectual mode of putting an end at the importation of slaves, even from the United States, which would then be considered as a foreign, though friendly country, in relation to Texas. It is said that Houston is now opposed to slavery, from a conviction that it will impede the progress of industry, and the march of free and republican institutions, that he has expressed a decided opinion on this head, and openly declared that "whilst the emigration of free, independent and industrious white people from the U. S., continues at the rate it is going now, they do not want slaves in Texas." I understand that the report of Mr. Crawford to the British government, is written in this spirit; that it expresses the readiness of the Texan government to put an end to the importation of slaves altogether—and this being the case, the recognition of the independence of the Republic by England, cannot present any difficulty. Now it remains to be seen whether the people of Texas will sanction this new policy of their leaders, which I must doubt.

The President of the Republic, wishing to give a chance to the volunteers—now duty at the camp—of making a location of their lands, has suspended—until by proclamation the contrary shall be made known—the execution of the land office law, which was to go into operation on the first day of June. It is expected that one-half of the volunteers will soon be allowed to depart on furlough for the purpose of making their locations, and on their return to the camp, the other half will obtain the same favor. By this means, the cupidity of the land speculators will be neutralized, and the discontent of the soldiers allayed. The latter appear to be much disengaged and divided as to who ought to command them, some being in favor of Gen. Johnson, and others of Gen. Felix Houston. The latter has just returned to the army, and is enroute to Houston, with the intention of resigning. Col. Henry T. Bell fell a victim to the vengeance of the turbulent soldiery; having been cruelly murdered in his bed in the camp. The villain who committed the crime have not been found out. The volunteers are becoming very unmanageable.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN TEXAS.

According to previous appointment, a meeting was held at the office of Dr. Marsh, on the 8th ult., at which were present the following persons, resident ministers of the Gospel, in Texas, to wit:

W. W. Hall, M. D. of Houston, Presbyterian, from Kentucky; W. P. Smith, M. D. of Washington, p. Methodist, from Tennessee; L. L. Allen, de. o. Methodist, from New York; D. H. Matthews, of Houston, e. Methodist, from Louisiana; Dr. R. Marsh, of do. Baptist, from Alabama; Z. Morrel, of Milgan, Baptist, from Tennessee. At which meeting the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: (I have only copied the principal of the latter.)

Where there is no regularly organized Church judiciary in Texas, and no Christian denomination has hitherto exercised over our territory any ecclesiastical authority, and whereas by our proximity to the United States of the North, we are peculiarly liable to the iniquities of some professed Christians to be Christians when they are not, and of others who do not represent themselves as such;—the cause of the Gospel, in this country, is in a most deplorable condition, which places us in a position to do much more for the propagation of the truth, than we have done.

At the place where the author entered there was nearly equal to the rest the rest of the church, a number of persons, who, on examination, were found to be members of the Gospel church, but who, from various causes, had lost their connection with their former church, and were now in a state of religious indifference, or even infidelity.

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BALTIMORE, June 16.
THE FLOOD—LOSS OF LIVES AND IMMEDIATE REINFORCEMENT OF PROPERTY.

The City of Baltimore was visited, about one o'clock this morning, by the most destructive calamity that has ever visited it. During the greater part of yesterday, there was a considerable fall of rain, which increased after night fall, and about 10 o'clock fell in torrents. About half after twelve, the water of Jones' Falls had risen to a alarming height, and not long after, one of the wooden bridges over the falls at Baltimore, was carried away and, passing down the stream, lodged against the stone bridge at Gray street.

This, of course, soon occasioned an inundation, and all the lower parts of the neighborhood were quickly overwhelmed. The rain continued to fall with unexampled violence for several hours, increasing the volume of water to such a degree as to sweep away the Bazaar Bridge near Baltimore st., the Stone Bridge leading from the Fish market, and the Draw Bridge at the City Block. The Stone Bridge in Gray street, Baltimore st., Water st., and Pratt street, were not carried away, but were greatly injured, parts of the arches being carried off. It is impossible to estimate accurately the loss of property occasioned by this calamity. It can, we should suppose, possibly be less than a million of dollars. Independently of the loss to the City by the damage to the public Bridges, the destruction of the Centre Market House, the streets, the pavements, &c. cannot be repaired, except by a very heavy expenditure.

But the most distressing part of the narrative yet to be told. Not less than **FOURTEEN** persons, it is certain, and, it is feared, many more, were carried away and most awfully hurried into everlasting oblivion by the waves of the water. Do

not let the reader suppose that the persons had not been warned of the danger, or evidently in the

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and the French

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